



Travel Photography



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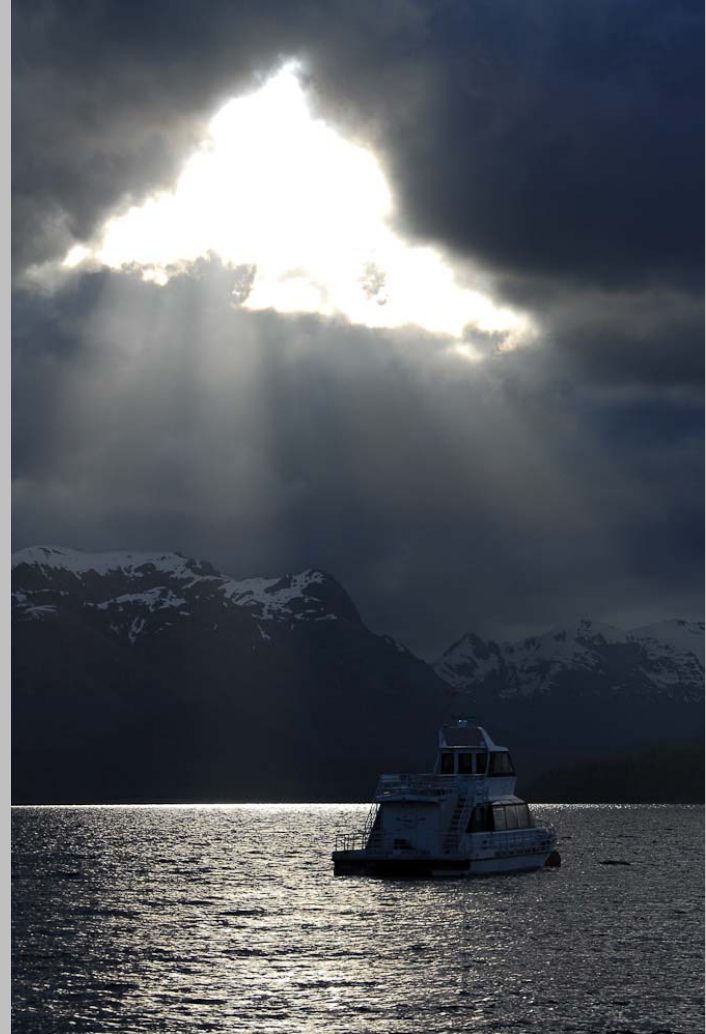


Today Topics:

- Light
- Composition
- Travel Subjects



Light



Light

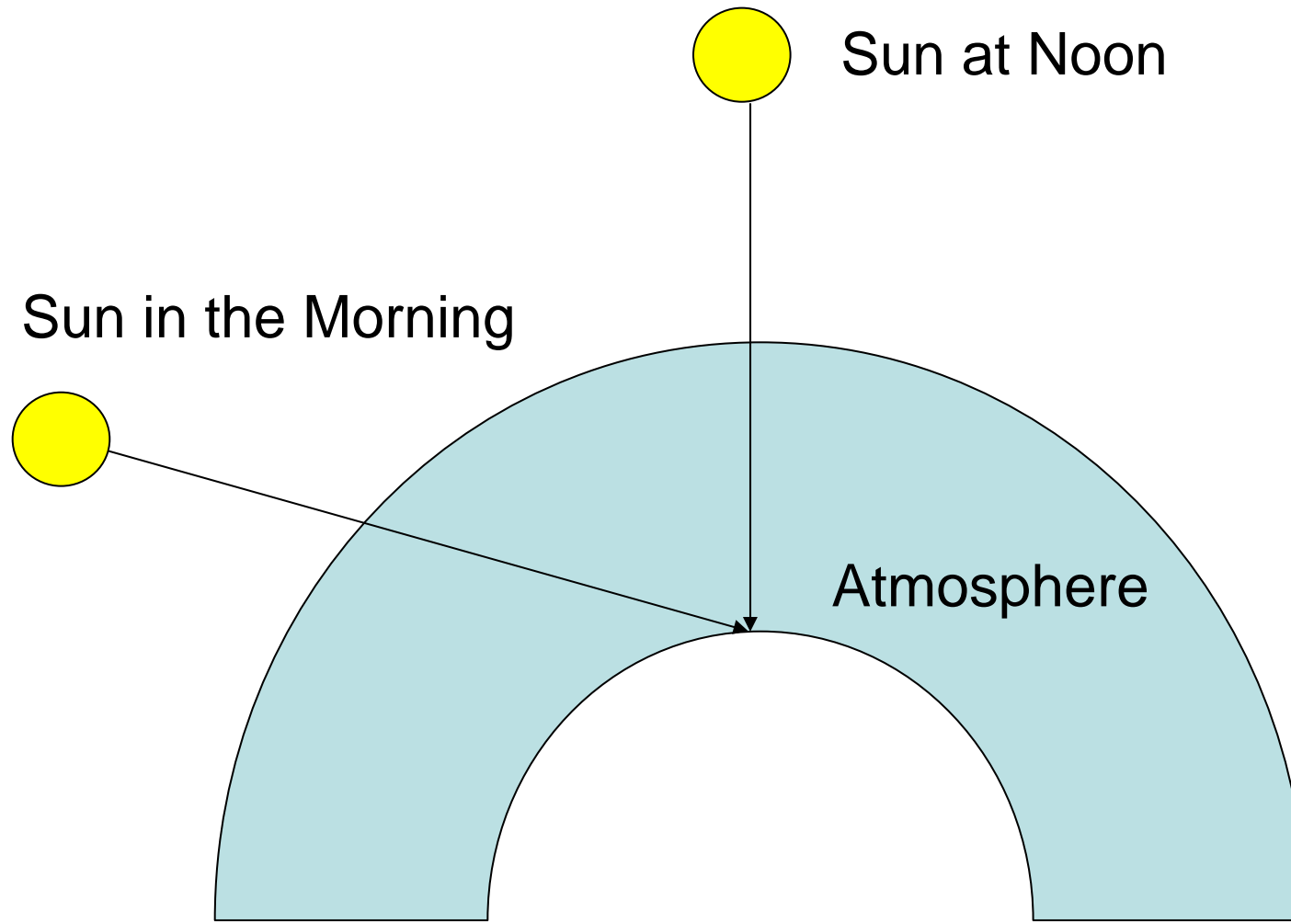
- Daylight
 - Buildings
 - People
- Weather
 - Bad Conditions
 - Rain
- Night Shots



Daylight



Filtered Light





Filtered Light

- Best light within 2 hours of sunrise or sunset in southern U.S. during the summer
 - Around 30 degrees from horizon
 - 45 degrees with a polarizer
- In Europe, the best light may be within 4 to 2 hours of sunrise or sunset during the summer
- Use of a polarizer “extends” 2 hour window
- Winter light is already filtered to some extent



Midday Polarizer Example





Daylight - Buildings

- Bright sunny light with the light at your back or side
- Best time is after a cold front to produce crisp clear blue skies
- Use a Polarizer for rich blue skies
- On partially cloudy days, wait until the building is fully illuminated by the sun before taking the photograph





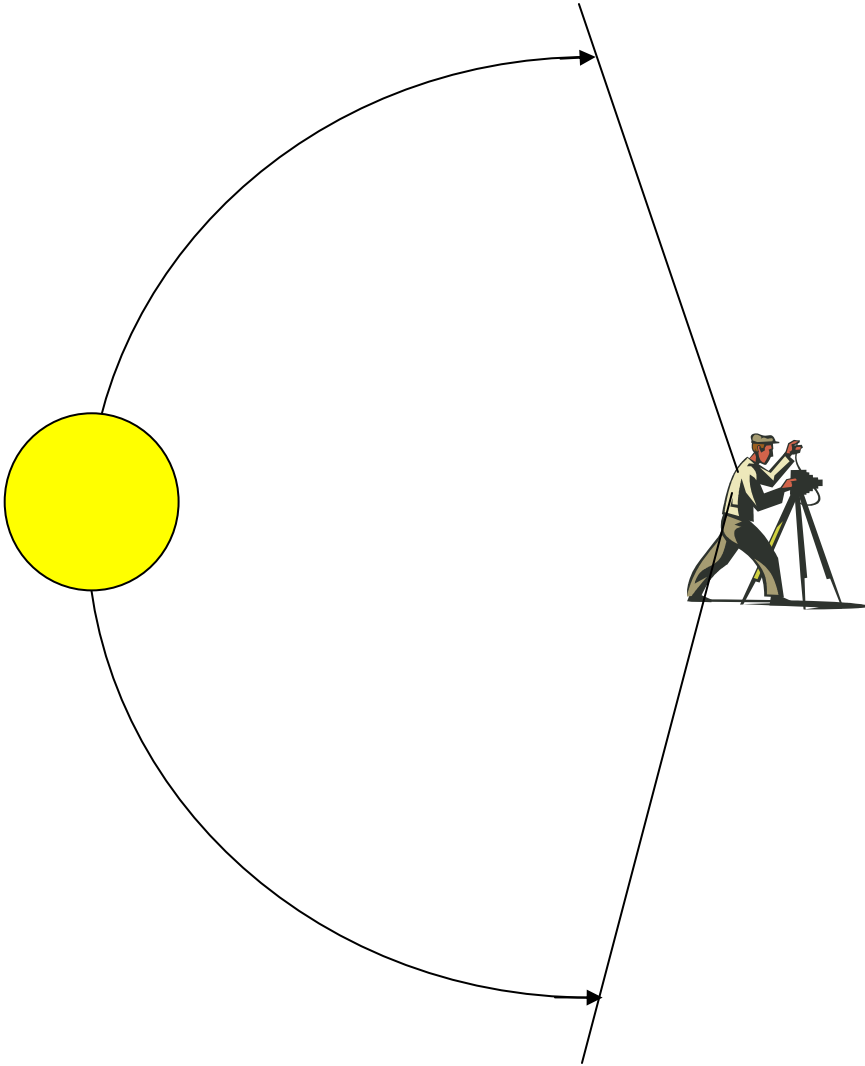
Buildings

(Remember Suggestion #4)

- Visit Eastward facing monuments and buildings in the morning
- Visit Westward facing monuments and buildings in the evening



Buildings



Building Examples





Daylight - People

- Good light for Buildings is Bad for People
- To flatter the model, use soft overcast light.
- Avoid Direct Midday Sun
 - Raccoon Effect
- To avoid the Raccoon Effect:
 - Take Pictures in Shadows or Shade, or
 - Use a fill flash
- Do not use “vivid” for people

People Examples



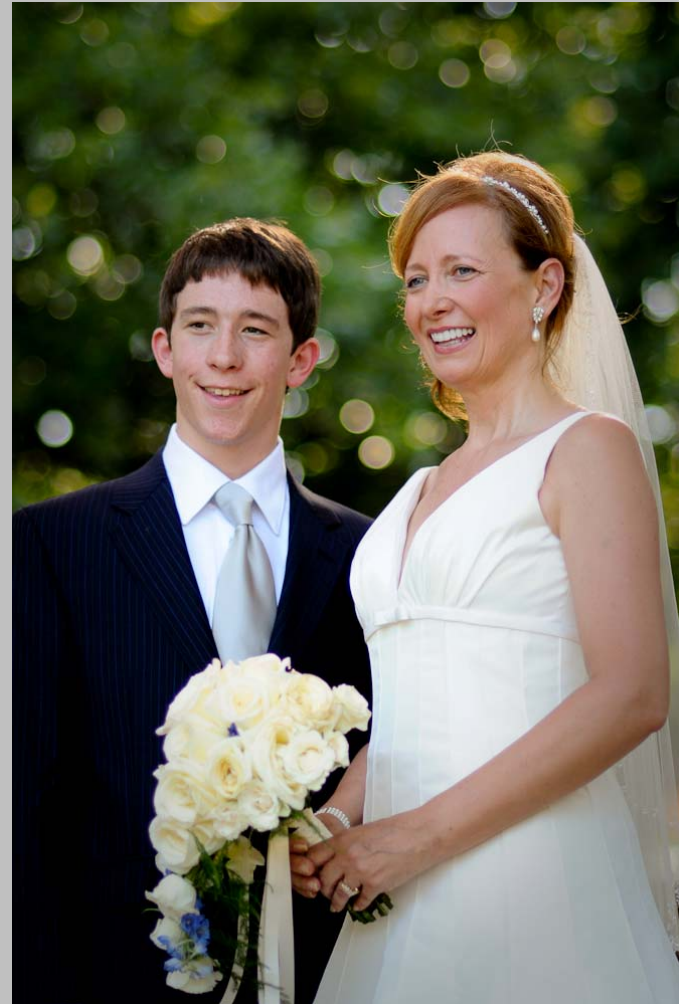


Fill Flash Suggestions

- Adjust fill flash down -1 stop when shooting in direct sun
- Adjust fill flash down -2 stops when shooting in the shade



People Examples



Weather

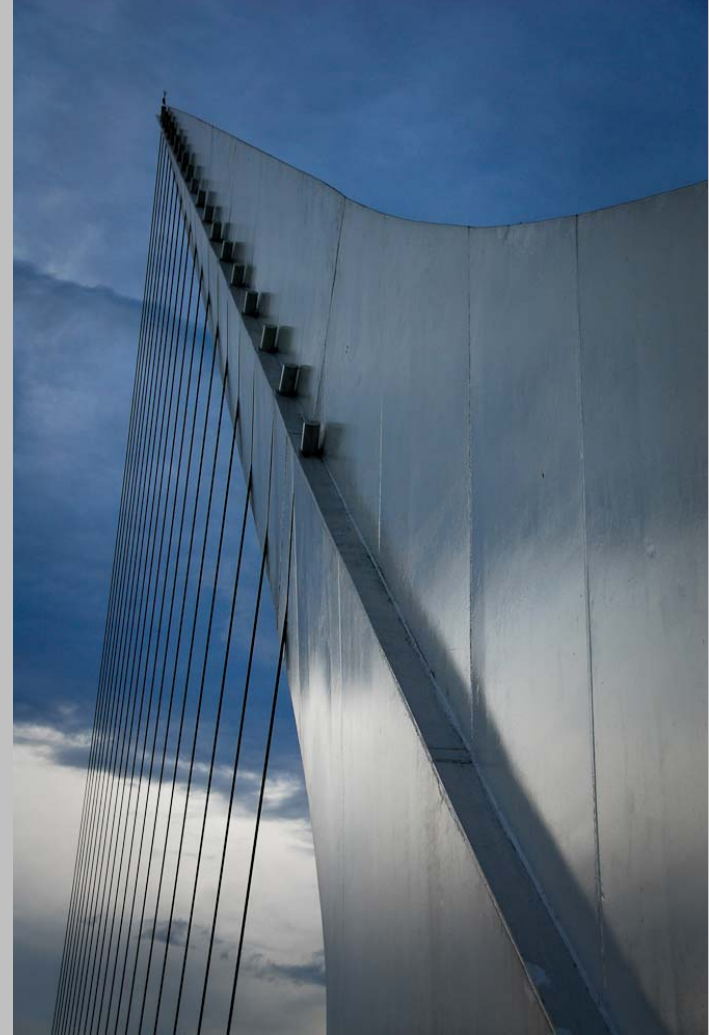
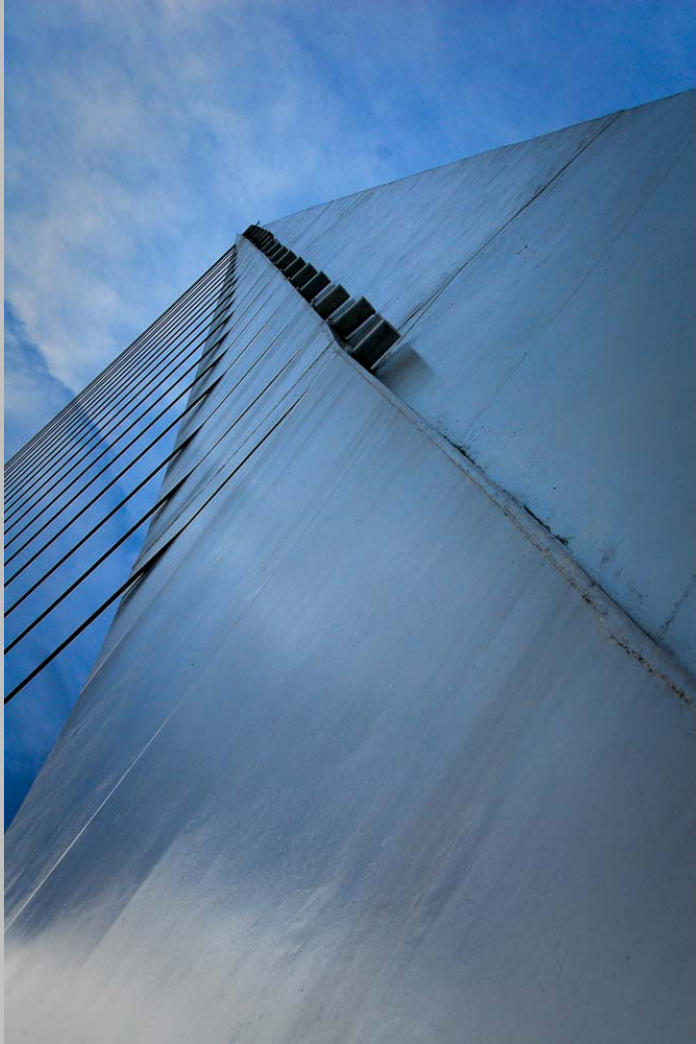
- Bad Conditions
 - Featureless Gray Bright Sky
 - Haze that filters out Blue Light
- In Rain
 - Consider B&W
 - Details
 - Flowers
 - Do not include sky unless there are distinct clouds
- In Smog
 - Consider B&W
 - Sunsets or Night Shots



Weather Examples



Weather Examples



Weather Examples



Weather Examples



Night Shots

- Right after sunset or before sunrise
 - 20 minute maximum window
- Use a tripod
- Expect Long Exposures (1 to 5 seconds)
- Do not forget about B&W



Night Examples



Night Examples



Night Examples



Night Examples





Rules of Composition

- Use the Rule of thirds
- Use Leading Lines
- Use S Curves
- Leave “space” for your subject to enter
- Do not place the subject at the center*
- Do not place the horizon at the center*
- Frame your subject
- Crop as needed*

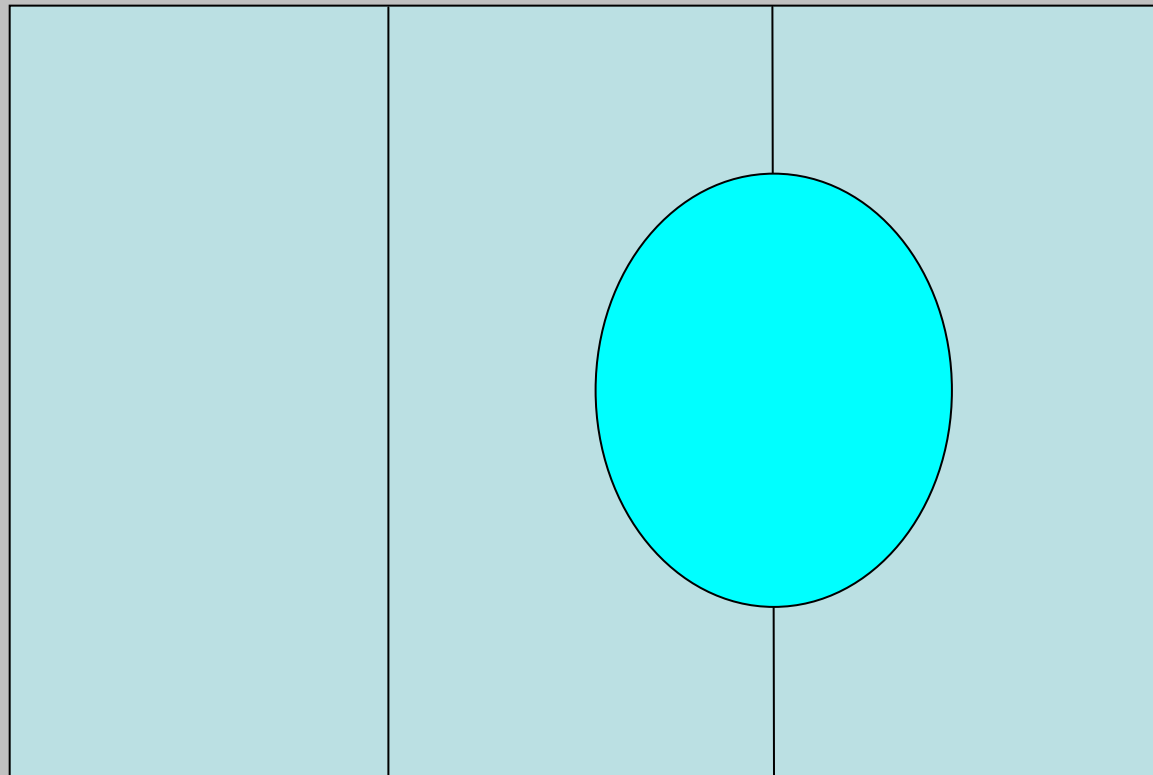


Rules of Composition

- Do not have the background competing with the subject
- Avoid intersections with the edge of the photograph
- Bracket your compositions
- Break all of the above rules



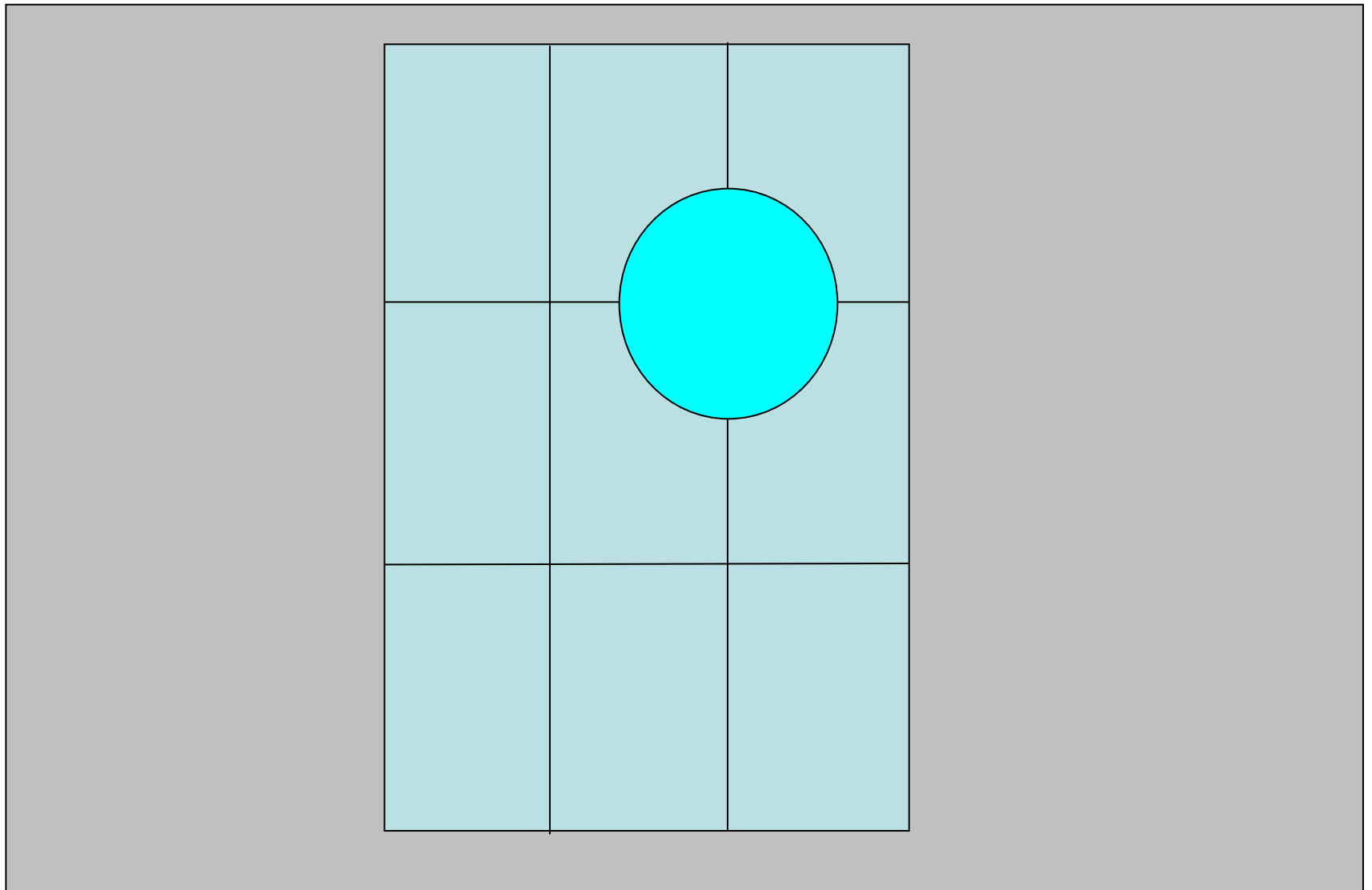
Rule of Thirds - Example



Rule of Thirds - Example



Rule of Thirds - Example



Rule of Thirds - Example



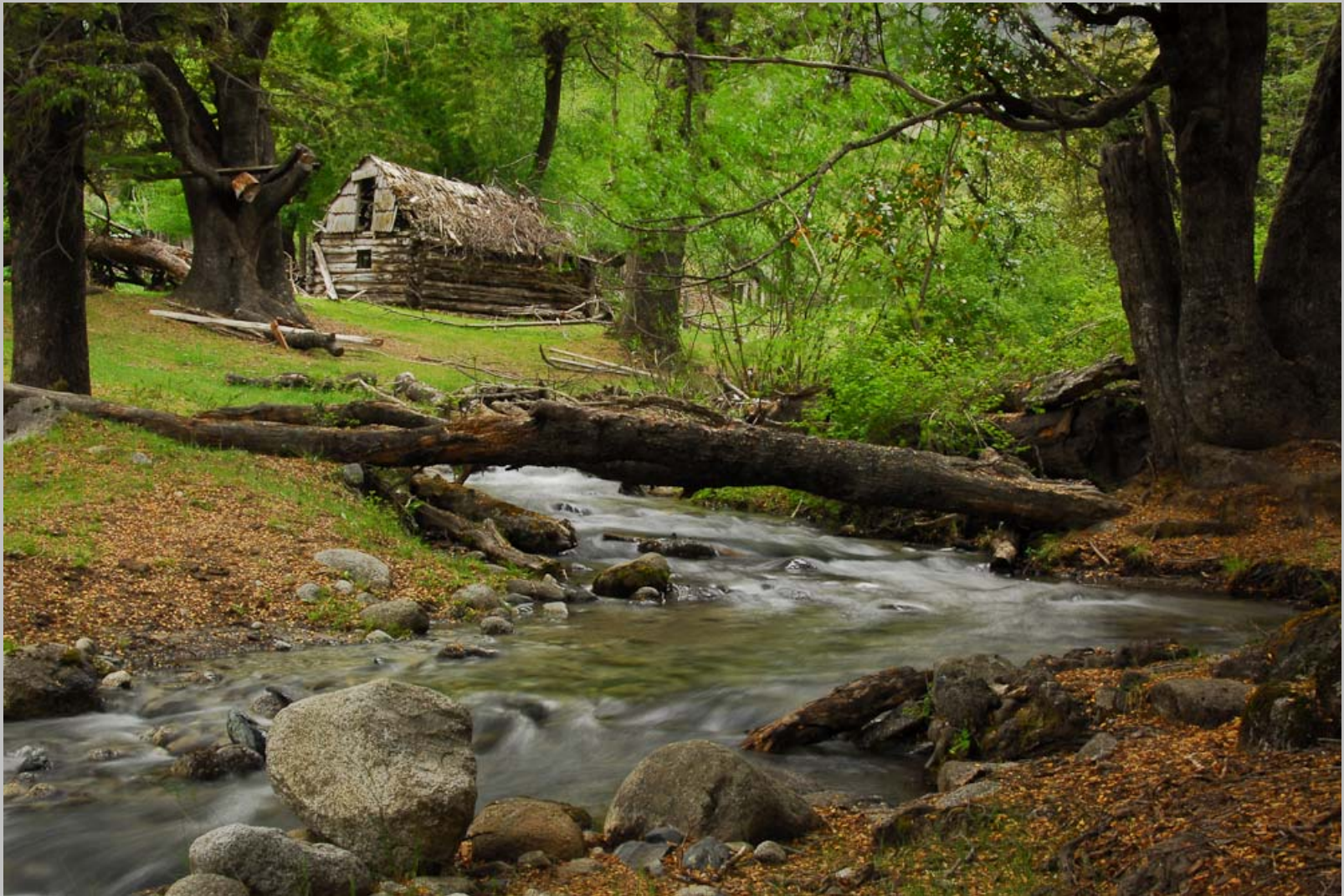
Leading Lines - Example



Leading Lines - Example



S Curves - Example



Space to Enter - Example



Space to Enter - Example



Space to Look - Example



Space to Look - Example



Frame your Subjects - Example



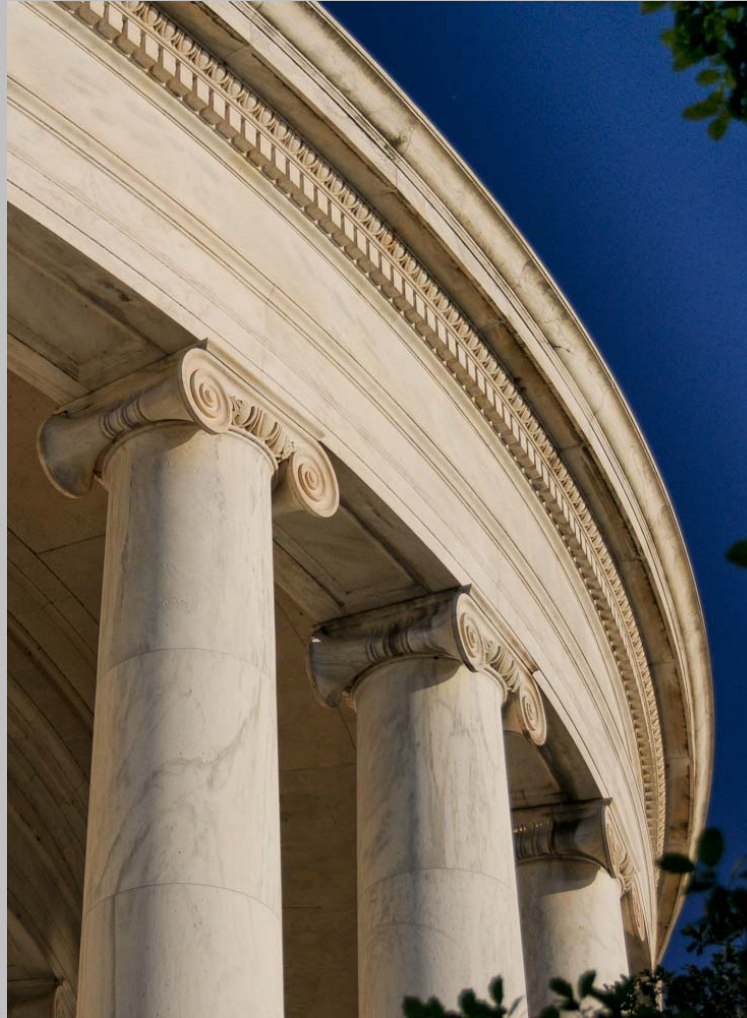
Non-Competing Backgrounds



No Edge Mergers



No Edge Mergers



Bracket Your Compositions





Travel Subjects

- Buildings and Monuments (exterior)
- Churches (interior)
- Fountains
- People
- Landscapes
- Snow or White Buildings



Travel Subjects – General Procedure

- Check the Subject
- Check the Light
- Check the Background





Buildings and Monuments

- For Bright Sunny light:
 - Light at your back or side
 - Use “vivid” setting on your camera
 - Best time is after a cold front to produce crisp clear skies
 - Use a Polarizer for rich blue skies
 - Use a low ISO setting
- Be careful – it may be illegal to photograph some buildings (post 9/11 hysteria)



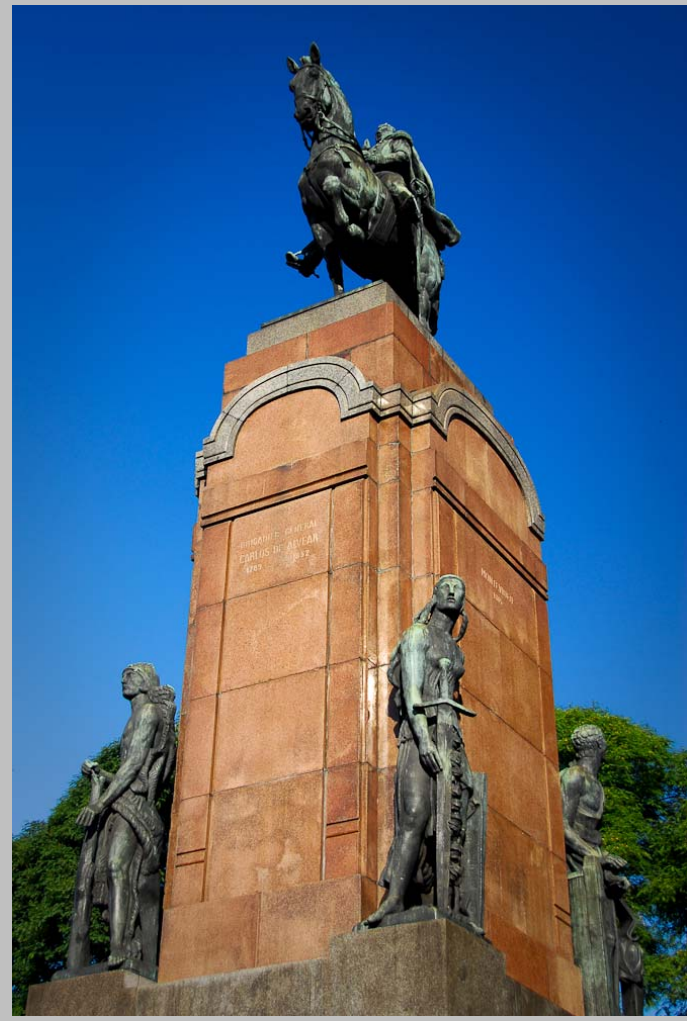


Buildings and Monuments

- For Low light:
 - Light at your back or side
 - Use “vivid” setting on your camera
 - Remove the Polarizer for rich blue skies
 - Use a high ISO setting or tripod



Monument Example



Lighthouse Example





Churches (inside)

- Do not use a flash
- Use a Tripod and low ISO if possible
 - Not possible in most Catholic Churches
- If Tripods are prohibited, use high ISO settings
- Use Timers for hand holding
- Try Multiple Shots for 1 good one
- Use Point and Shoot before pulling out a DSLR



Churches (inside)

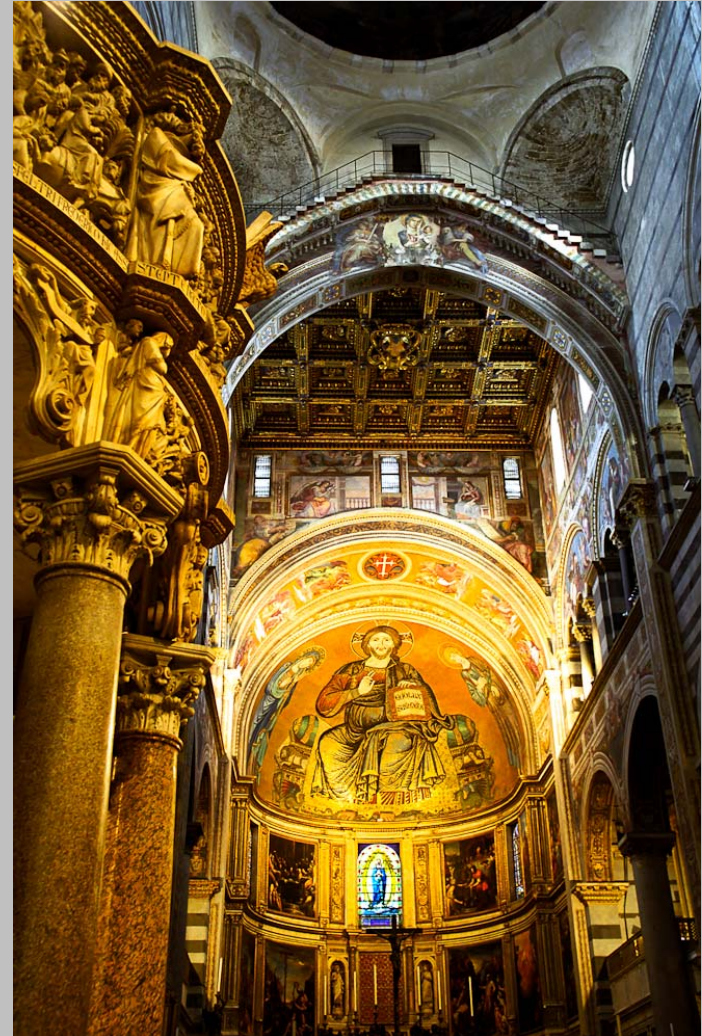
1. Use Point and Shoot
 - High ISO
 - Timer
 - Multiple Shots
2. Pull out DSLR
 - Use High ISO and Timer first
 - Reset ISO
 - Use small tripod in enclaves
 - Use small tripod with pews or side chairs
3. Pull out Tripod
 - Use in enclaves first
 - Use in main enclave before you are about to leave



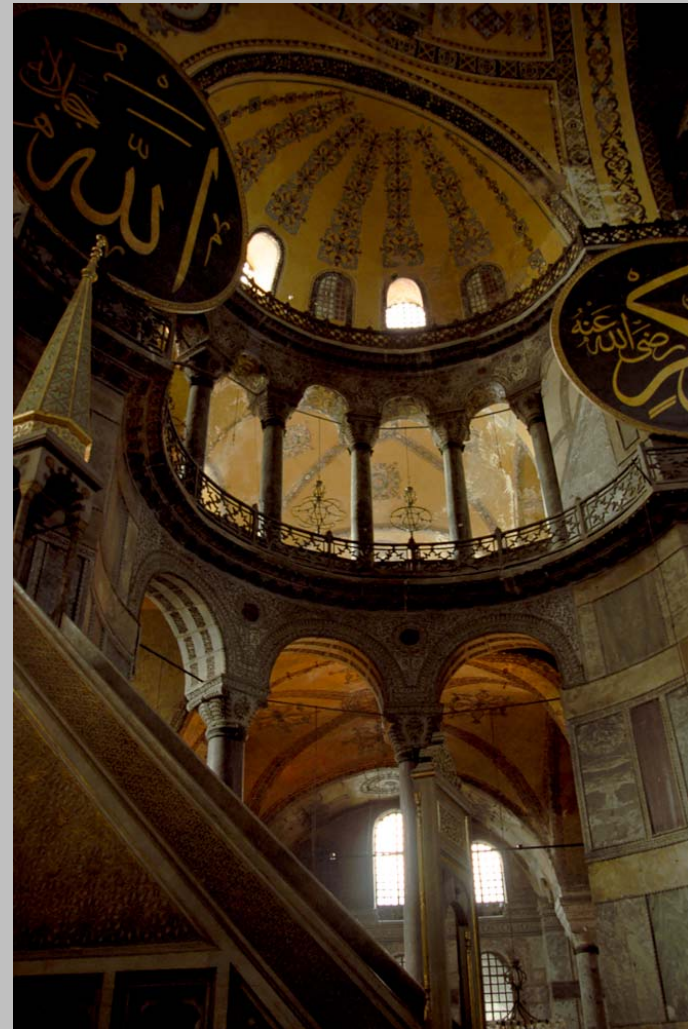
Church Examples



Church Examples



Church Examples



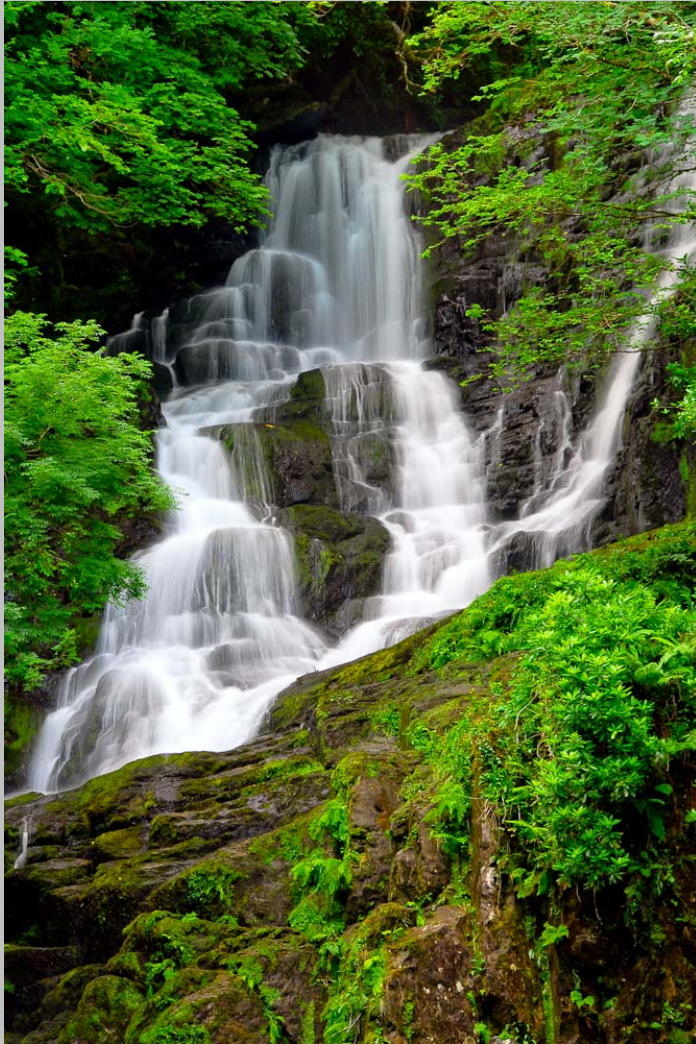


Fountains and Waterfalls

- Use a Tripod
- Use slow shutter speeds (1 sec or more)
- You may need a neutral density in bright light (use lowest ISO possible)
- Night shots are especially dramatic



Water Examples



People

- Do not use Vivid
- Avoid bright sunlight if you want to flatter them
- Take Portraits in Shade
 - Use Fill Flash (Dial down if required), or
 - Use Spot or focus point exposser for the face
- For portraits, use 75 to 100mm and a large aperture
- Focus on the eyes



People

- There is a difference between tourist activities and working activities
- Ask when photographing working activities
- Expect to pay
- Depending on the culture, you may be insulting or harming them
- Do not take pictures of “real” police or servicemen



People Examples



People Examples



Fill Flash Example



Shade Example





Landscapes

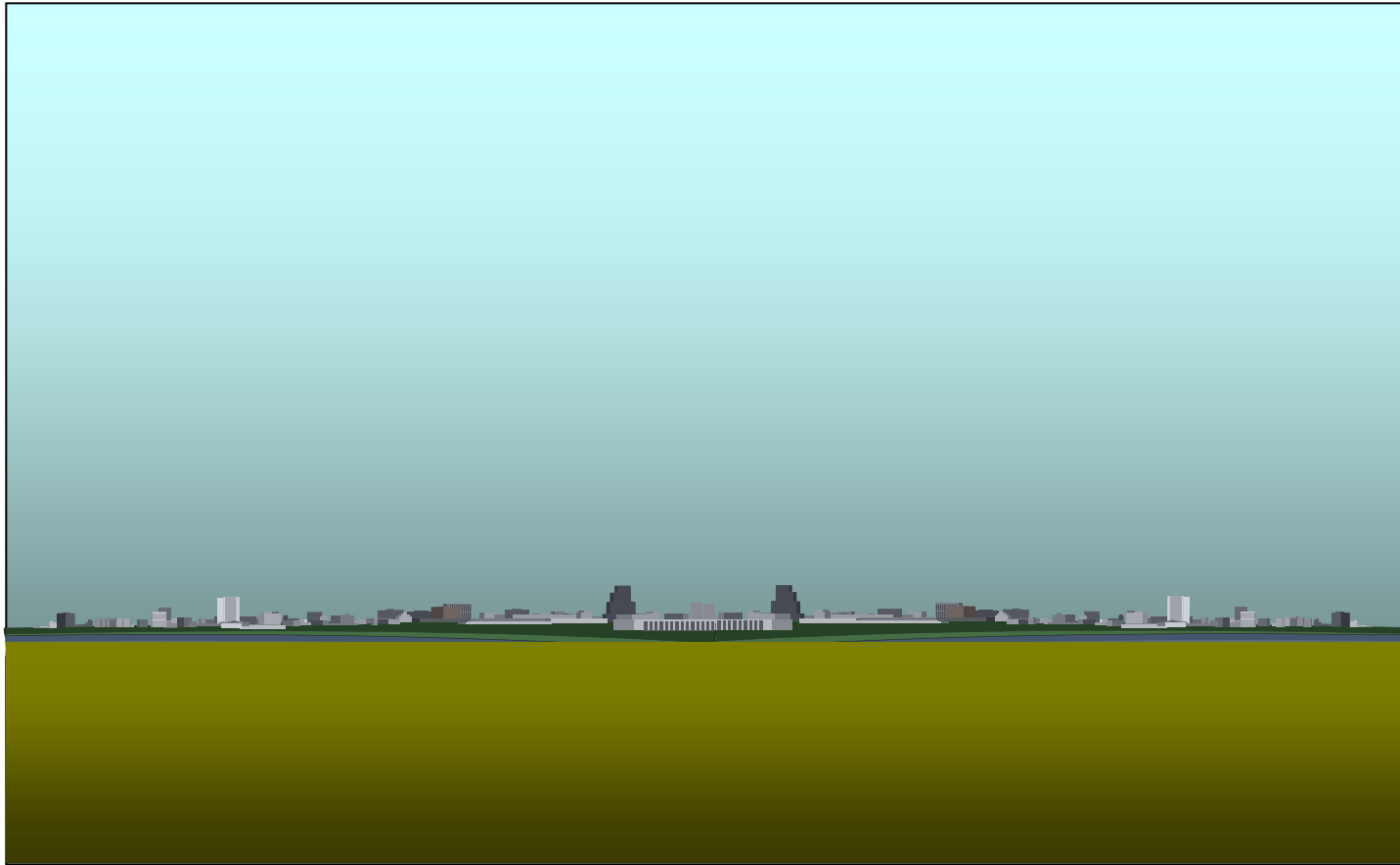
- Use caution when taking landscapes from “lookout points”
- Include foreground when possible
- Use at least f/8 and if possible f/16
- Typically, light should be behind or to the side of you (except sunsets, etc.)



Lookout Points



Lookout Points - Results



Landscape Examples



Landscape Examples



Landscape Examples



Landscape Examples



Forests

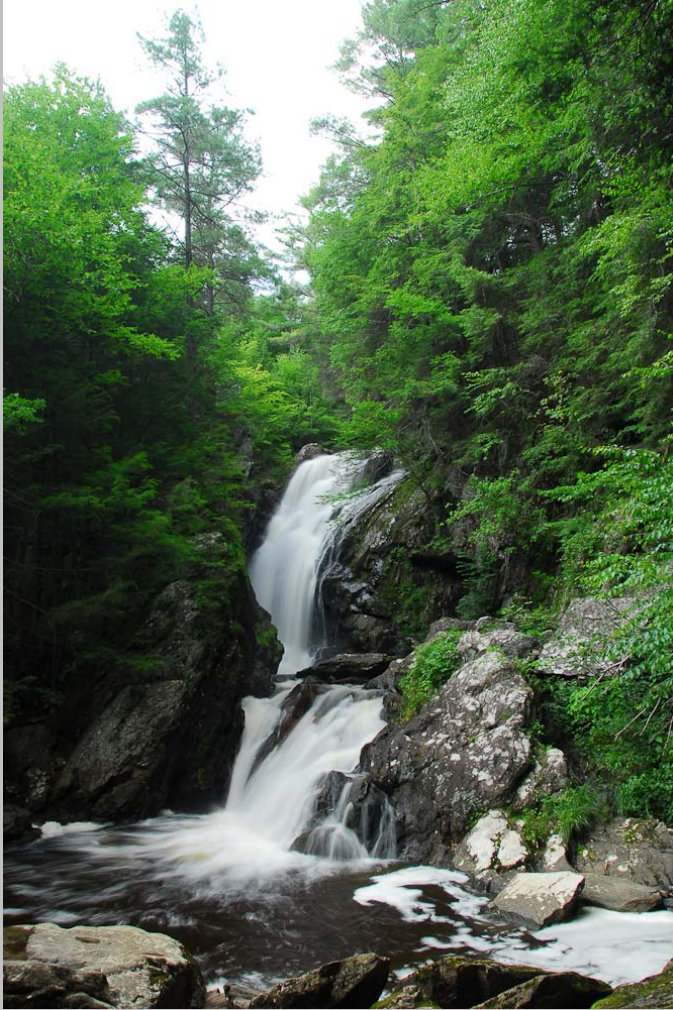


Forests

- Do not include any sky when in heavy tree cover.
- Frame to avoid all sky if possible.
- If not possible, then use spot or area metering



Forests





Snow or White Objects

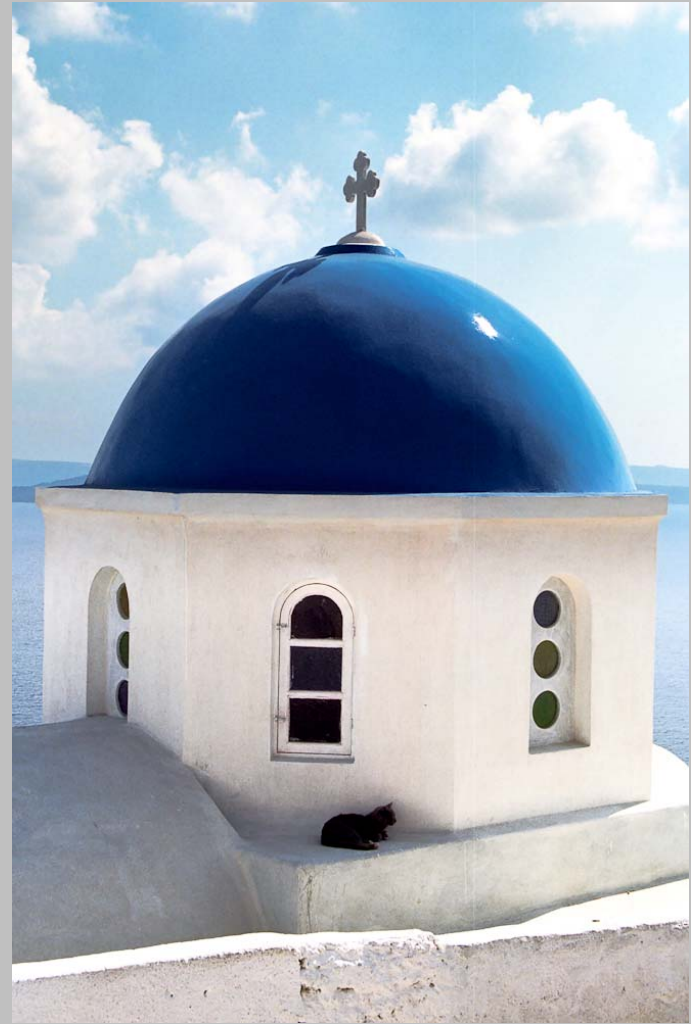
- Camera assumes proper exposure is 18 percent gray
- Meter from:
 - Green trees
 - Blue Sky at 45 degrees
- Bracket



“White” Examples



“White” Examples



Snapping from Buses or Planes

- Set the camera to continuous focus
- Set the mode to continuous
- Hold the lens as close to the glass as possible
 - Use a lens hood
 - Use a rubber gasket
- Snap off as many as possible
- Hopefully, one will be a keeper





Thank You



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